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The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, November 29, 1726.

From the Evening Post, Nov, 19.

Hague, Nov. 22. Copy from the Regiſter of the Court of the States of Gelderland, the 19th of November 1726.

THE Counſellors of the Dutchy of Guelderland, and of the County of Zutphen having taken into Deliberation what has been reſolved upon by the reſpective Quarters of this Province, have thought fit and determined, to direct the Deputies to the States General, in the Name of the Lords of this Province, to repreſent amply at the Delivery of their Conſent to the laſt or ſupplemental Petition, That the Lords the States of this Province, having maturely conſidered the preſent Situation of Affairs, as well within this Republick as abroad, cannot conceal that they are under very great Uneaſineſs with reſpect to the State.

That their noble Mightineſſes cannot judge otherwiſe, than that the Affairs of Europe are tending to a Rupture, at leaſt that there is liklihood of it: That their noble Mightineſſes, in the Uncertainty of this Event, find the State deſtitute of a ſufficient Number of Troops, unprovided with what is requiſite, in no Condition of Defence, and conſequently expoſed to thoſe who on any Side would invade it, and who might penetrate to its very Centre; while on the contrary moſt other Powers, even ſeveral Neighbouring ones, are armed and prepar'd with all Things neceſſary for an offenſive War; and while ſome of the Neighbours of this State, deeming it incapable of Defence, forbear not to do it Prejudice in many Reſpects, and to obſtruct its Welfare in its principal Branches, contrary to the Tenor and expreſs Terms of Treaties, no Redreſs of which can hitherto be obtained: That the States of this Province find themſelves obliged by what now paſſes, to call to Remembrance how at the Concluſion of the preſent and yet exiſting Peace, and Deliberations reſulting thereupon for reducing the Forces of the State in 1713, their noble Mightineſſes were conſtantly of Opinion, and on every Occaſion repreſented to the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, that there ought to be kept up a Body of at leaſt 50,000 Foot, without reckoning Horſe and Dragoons, if it was deſigned the State ſhould be had in ever ſo little Regard by the neighbouring Powers, and to furniſh in any tolerable Degree, the Frontiers, and ſo many Places diſtant from the Barrier; That their Noble Mightineſſes did not give their Opinion out of any particular View, nor becauſe their Finances were in a better Condition than thoſe of other Provinces, but merely becauſe we well apprehended and foreſaw, that this State without ſuch a Body of regular Troops would not be ſufficiently provided for Defence, would thereby loſe the Reputation of its Arms, ſo dearly bought in the laſt War, would fall into the Contempt of all the neighbouring Powers, and be of Courſe moleſted and injured by thoſe Neighbours at Pleaſure, not having in Readineſs proper Means to oppoſe them; as, God protect us ſtill from the Conſequences, Experience has verified for ſo many Years, and on ſo many Conjunctures to the great Damage of this State and its Subjects; That the Lords the States of this Province are very ſenſible, the Concluſions of Treaties of Peace and Alliance, may be uſeful and advantageous to this State in ſeveral Reſpects; but that they have obſerved likewiſe, that to rely entirely on Treaties ſtipulated on Paper, is nothing elſe than to expoſe the Republick to all Dangers and even to Ruin; as has happened to all ſuch States, which neglecting to provide duly for their Defence, and truſting to Paper and not to their own Arms, have been ruined, that is, indeed, have ruined themſelves: That theſe Things conſidered, Regard ſhould above all be had to the Conſtitution of this Republick, which being obliged to extend its Commerce into all Parts of the World, and even more than any other to the moſt remote Countries, draws upon it ſelf the Envy of others, and by its Situation is ſo placed, that ſeveral of the greateſt Powers of Europe border upon it, and ly ſo near it, that they can eaſily invade it whenever it puts itſelf out of a Poſture of Defence; ſo that this State, by its Conſtitution, both with reſpect to its Commerce in Foreign Parts, and its particular Situation, beſides the common Accidents and Revolutions to which all States are ſubject, will be always

ways liable to Viciſſitudes: It is therefore the more ſurprizing this State ſhould have remained in Peace ſo many Years, and longer than ever it had done before ſince its Eſtabliſhment. That in the mean time it is much to be lamented, that in ſo great an Interval of Peace, ſo little Thought ſhould be had to any War that might enſue, and that it even ſhould be imagined there would be no more Wars; That theſe wrong Notions, and this improvident Conduct, have created that Perplexity and Danger in which the State now is, and which, humanly ſpeaking, had not exiſted, had the State been provided with a greater and more ſufficient Body of Troops for its Defence.

That what is above ſet forth, is not urged from any Motive of Diſcontent, or to reproach the other Provinces, but only to ſhew that their Noble Mightineſſes have formerly warned the other Provinces of all this, and in Hopes it may hereafter ſerve as a Sea beacon, to prevent Shipwreck another Time on theſe Rocks. That their Noble Mightineſſes taking the Matter now, not as they could wiſh it were, but as it really is, are of Opinion, That Things are not yet gone beyond Redreſs; That the only Means to a Re-eſtabliſhment is, for the Provinces to rouſe out of the Sleep they have been ſo long in, to aſſiſt one another mutually, and provide before it be too late, with all their Power, in whatever is requiſite for the Defence of the State; That the reſpective Provinces ſhall not only conſent to the propoſed Augmentation, and ſee it duly executed; but ſhould likewiſe conſent to the remounting of the Dragoons already in the Service of this State, and at the ſame time, proviſionally to the making up a Body of 50000 Foot, without reckoning the Cavalry and Dragoons, either by new Recruits, or by borrowing ſome Troops of other Potentates, to be on the Pay and under the Direction of the State: That their Noble Mightineſſes conſidering, that much Time will be loſt before the Companies already in the Service can be recruited, do judge it moſt adviſeable and moſt for the Safety of the State, that beſides the propoſed Augmentation, a convenient Body of Foreign Troops forthwith ſhould be taken into this State: That their Noble Mightineſſes look upon this as the principal and only Means to ſecure this State from imminent Invaſion, and thereby prevent the Ruin of many Thouſand Subjects; and deſire their High Mightineſſes will in the mean time and without Delay order more Forces into this Province, to garriſon the neceſſary Places and Poſts on this Frontier: That their Noble Mightineſſes conſider, that ſuch an Invaſion as the Enemies of this State may undertae one Day, and perhaps ſooner than is thought of, and ſo penetrate into the Heart of the State, would coſt the Republick much more, beſides the Loſs of ſo many Subjects, and would be more prejudicial than the borrowing a proper Number of Troops: That ſuch an Enterprize cannot ſeem ſtrange or impoſſible to any one, who will but reflect that this State lies quite open on the Side of the Provinces of Gelderland and Overyſſel; and that the Facility and little Risk there is in an Enterprize, are frequently Inducements to the putting it in Execution. That beſides, this State by borrowing theſe Troops, might put itſelf into a Poſture, by the Aſſiſtance of its Allies, to defend its juſt Rights, and eaſily to baffle all Attempts againſt them; That their Noble Mightineſſes are highly perſwaded, that all the reſpective Provinces, laying aſide private Views, and like good Patriots, ſetting before their Eyes the Preſervation of their dear native Country, will eaſily be convinced of the Neceſſity of this Expedient, and will ſettle Funds for the Charge of it: And that their Noble Mightineſſes are no leſs perſwaded, that the Country and its Inhabitants, by God's Mercy and Goodneſs, are ſtill able enough to furniſh neceſſary Funds for their Preſervation.

That conſequently they muſt be anſwerable to God, to the preſent Generation, and to Poſterity, who indolently let this Country and People periſh, for want of exerting the neceſſary Means againſt a Danger with which they have been ſo long threatned, and whereof they have been warned by the repeted Letters of their High Mightineſſes and of the Council of State. That undoubtedly the Subjects, who never refuſed to pay chearfully their Taxes how great ſoever, will caſt the Blame on the Regents only; who indeed are bound to be vigilant for the Defence of the State, and to have Regard to that above all Things.

That therefore their Noble Mightineſſes hope, the Means ſuggeſted for Defence of the State will be put in Execution, and that beſides Care will be taken that the unfurniſhed Magazines be filled, and the Fortifications of the State, and particularly of the Towns and Places of this Province, put in the beſt Condition; for without the neceſſary Stores, Forces can be but of little Uſe: That their Noble Mightineſſes expect the Council of State will forthwith draw up a Petition for that Purpoſe, whereto this Province will not fail to furniſh its Contingent.

gent. That their Noble Mightineſſes, in caſe all this be carefully laid to Heart, do hope and truſt, that God Almighty, who has ſaved this Republick ſo often and ſo wonderfully, when it ſeemed to be entirely overwhelmed by the Power and Violence of its Enemies, will ſtill crown with his Bleſſing the Means which ſhall be cordially exerted for the Preſervation of our native Land, and maintain by his Grace this Country and its Churches againſt all the Devices of their Enemies. *J. van Eſſen.*

From the St. James's Evening-Poſt, Nov. 24.

Petersburg, Oct. 31. They are preparing at Olonitz, a great Number of Culverines of an extraordinary Size, which will carry Balls to a great Diſtance at Sea, to be put upon flat bottomed Boats, before the Ports of our Maritime Places to ſecure them from Inſults.

Venice, Nov. 16. Our Men of War are fitting out, that they may be ready if Occaſion ſerves. 'Tis not doubted but this Republick will come into the Meaſures of France for the Preſervation of the Peace in Italy.

Paris, Nov. 26. Laſt Week two Prieſts of the Pariſh of St. Eſtienne du Mont, were taken and committed to the Baſtille. They found in their Houſes, and chiefly in that of M. Bertier Native of Montpelier, who is thought to be the Author of the Paralel between the Jeſuits Religion and that of the Pagan, a vaſt Number of Libels printed and in Manuſcript, againſt the Conſtitution, with a Detail of all the Meaſures taken by that Party, to mantain their Cauſe, either by Penſions, of which they found a Liſt, or by diſperſing thereof by Perſons of both Sexes and of all Ranks, the ſeveral Libels ſpread about, the Diſtributors whereof are ſaid to have likewiſe been diſcovered.

Portſmouth, Nov. 18. The ſix Sail formerly mentioned are now all ſheathed, and are taking in their Stores. We hear the Lenox and Kent are to go to Turkey. There is a large Flyboat in the Harbour, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, and was taken from them by the Algerines, who ſold her to ſome Engliſh Merchants; and that has ſince been ſeized upon by the Dutch Squadron of Men of War in the Mediterranean, upon ſome Pretences that are variouſly talked of. The Captain was treated as a Priſoner, and is carried to Hollaud; and 'twas by Chance the Fly-boat came here: For being loaded with Merchandice, to the Value of 20,000 l. one of the Dutch Men of War had her in Tow almoſt to the Chanel, when the Cable parting in the Night, and the Dutch Lieutenant who was put on board her with 50 Men, neglecting to make the Signal appointed upon ſuch an Accident, they loſt Sight of one another. The Men of War went thro' the Channel without ſtopping; but the Fly boat wanting Wind, came to Cowes, From whence ſome of the Engliſh Crew left on board her, wrote to her Owners at London, who immediately procured a Proceſs to detain her, and had it executed very luckily; for had it come a few Hours later, ſhe had been gone.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London, Nov. 24.
Since our laſt arrived a Mail from Holland.

THey write from Petersburg of the 5th Inſt. That the Czarina being perfectly recovered of her Indiſpoſition, ſeveral Matters of very great Importance, have been deliberated upon in her Preſence, and with whom the Duke and Dutcheſs of Holſtein, were cloſeted up for four Hours together; during which Time the Officers in Waiting were ſtrictly ordered, not to admit any Perſon whatſoever into the Anti-Chamber.

The Baltick Squadron, which is to continue in Pay, 'tis thought will proceed ſooner on their Voyage than they did laſt Year, and will perhaps act in another Manner, ſhould the Czarina perſiſt as ſhe has done in her Refuſal, to comply with the Terms propoſed for an amicable Accommodation; which is ſtrange to imagine ſhe ſhould do, conſidering the great Liklihood of the States of Sweden agreeing to the Treaty of Hanover. The foreſaid States, we are told, have already ſettled a Fund of 1,000,000 Rix-dollars, towards augmenting their Forces, and putting their Frontiers into a good Poſture of Defence.

We cannot find that the Courts of Vienna and Madrid have yet been brought to conſider their own Circumſtances, ſo as to deſiſt from their dangerous Schemes, notwithſtanding the firm Reſolutions of the Court of France and of the Seven United Provinces, to act with Vigour and ſupport the common Cauſe. The Emperor is ſtill bent upon protecting the Commerce of the Oſtend Company, two of whoſe Ships ſailed for Bengal the 24th Inſt. And the King of Spain, led by the Councils of his Imperial Majeſty, is reſolute to puſh Matters to the utmoſt. His Edict publiſhed the 15th Inſt. prohibiting the Wearing of Cloth, Stuffs, Silks of Foreign

reign Manufacture, was, we are told, opposed by the Council of Castille.

The above Prohibitions is the chief Subject of Conversation here, because it so nearly concerns the Trade of this Nation, in asmuch as it seems calculated in favour of the Commerce of th'Ostend Company, by its introducing the Importation of India Callicoes from thence into Spain. Some are of Opinion that we shall, in Return, prohibite the Importation of Spanish Wines and Fruits.

'Tis whispered, that a certain Great Person in Spain, of whose Actions such Accounts have been given as to astonish every Body, has sent hither a very submissive Letter, acknowledging his Fault, and imploring his Majesty's Pardon. Last Week died suddenly the Rev. Mr. Kingsford, Chaplain to the late Marquis of Wharton, and Tutor to his Son the present Duke of Wharton.

They write from Dublin, that on the 4th Inst died Mr Knight, who for many Years past had 24 Children educated in the Protestant Faith at his own Charge; That the Trustees of the Linen Manufactory had ordered 500 Hogsheads of Foreign Flax-seed to be imported for the Service of the ensuing Season; and being resolved to encourage the raising large Quantities of Hemp in that Kingdom, they'll give *gratis* to any Undertaker, from one to twenty Hogsheads of Seed, who will contract to sowe the like Quantity for 3 Years.

Passengers just arrived from the Groyne report, that the Spaniards labour under great Scarcity of Money, and that they are in no Condition to oppose the Designs of the British Fleet. Mean-time 'tis hinted from the Hague, that the Orders of the Court of Madrid concerning the Navigation to the Limits of the Levant, is look'd upon by the Potentates of the Hanover Treaty, as a Proof of the Design of that Court to make new Infractions in the most solemn Treaties.

From the Evening Post, November 24.

Vienna, Nov. 16. They write from Madrid, that the Spanish Court is resolved at all Hazards to order their Galleons home. The Squadron designed for their Convoy will consist of 13 Men of War. The Sea Armaments making in France occasion very much Speculation.

Stockholm, Nov. 13. Prince Doloroucky, the Russian Ambassador Extraordinary, is not yet arrived, whereat People cannot but wonder.

Genoa, Nov. 9. Here is Advice by a Vessel lately arrived from Marseilles, That the French are fitting out 15 Men of War at Toulon.

Edinburgh, Nov. 29. From Aberdeen, we have the melancholly Account of the Death of John Urquhart of Meldrum, who died on Thursday the 17th Instant, at his Lodging in Aberdeen, and was transported the Saturday thereafter, to his Country Seat, and had a splendid Burial the Monday thereafter. His Scutcheon by the Father were, his Paternal Coat of Arms, as Urquhart of Meldrum, the Earl of AIRLIE, SETON of MELDRUM, Earl of HADDINGTON; and by the Mother, the Duke of GORDON, GRANT of that Ilk, Duke of ARGILE, and Earl of FINDLATER. He was a Gentleman of great Learning, admirable Parts, indued with a great many Noble Qualities, which made his Company in all Conversations most agreeable. He was universally loved when on Life, and now regreted. In a Word, whose Loss would have been reckoned insupportable in that Country, were it not that he hath left several Daughters, and a Son who does succeed him no less in his Virtues than in his Estate, which is amongst the most opulent in that Country.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶ To be sold at John Bell's Cooper in Leith, good SCOTS BUSH HERRINGS, at fifteen Pound *Scots* the whole Barrel, eight Pound the Half Barrel, and four Pound the Firken,

¶ That on the 22d Day of December next, betwixt the Hours of two and four in the Afternoon, in the House of Mris. Don Vintner in Edinburgh, there is to be sold by publick voluntary Roup, the Lands of Laghall, Netherton, Boigs, Priestlands, Redbrae, Woodhead and Miln Armannoch and Marchromne, with a Salmond Fishing on the Water of Nith, paying 107 L. 6 sh. 8 d. Sterl. of Yearly free Rent, beside Kains and Casualities, holden of the Crown Taxtward, lying within a Mile or thereby of the Burgh of Dumfries, the greatest Part thereof betwixt the Waters of Nith and Crirgin, in the Parish of Troquire and Stewartry of Kircudbright. The Progress of the Writs with the Rental and Conditions of Sale, to be seen in the Hands of Thomas Goldie Writer to the Signet at his Writing Chamber in Edinburgh.

¶¶¶ There is to be exposed to voluntar Roup and Sale on Thursday the 15th of December 1726, in the House of Patrick Herdman Vintner, betwixt the Hours of 3 & 4 after Noon, the Town and Lands of CRAIGLOCKHART, Tower, Fortalice, Mannor-place, Houses, Biggings, Yards and Pertinents thereto belonging; being a good fertile Soil, pleasantly situate, having large Conveniency for Pasturage on the Hills belonging thereto; with the Houses and Stone-Quarrey pertaining to the same in Sclateford. There is a large handsome House two Storey high, lately built on the said Lands, possessed by the Tenant, besides several other Conveniencies; such as a Brewary possessed by a Sub-tenant, a convenient Seat in the Church, and the like; lying about two Miles West from Edinburgh, in the Sheriffdom thereof, Parish of Hails, alias Colingtou. The Lands hold Blanche of the Crown. The Rental, Conditions of Roup, and Rights, are to be seen in the Hands of *Thomas Johnston* Writer in Edinburgh, in Mr. Allison of Birkhill's Writing-chamber in Carrubber's Close, on the North side of the Street, above the Bishop's Land.